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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 RAYMOND WRIGHT,
12 Plaintiff

13 v.

14 SHERIFF'S DEPUTY GUTIERREZ,
15 Defendant.

Case No. 2:11-cv-4343-PSG (GJS)

**ORDER ACCEPTING FINDINGS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE
JUDGE**

16 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636, the Court has reviewed the First Amended
17 Complaint and all pleadings, motions, and other documents filed in this action, the
18 Report and Recommendation of United States Magistrate Judge ("Report"),
19 Plaintiff's Objections to the Report, filed on December 23, 2015 ("Objections"), and
20 the Defendant's reply to Plaintiff's Objections. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
21 636(b)(1)(C) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), the Court has conducted a de novo review of
22 those portions of the Report to which objections have been stated.

23 For the reasons that follow, nothing in the Objections affects or alters the
24 analysis and conclusions set forth in the Report. Therefore, the Court accepts the
25 findings and recommendations set forth in the Report.

26 In the Objections, Wright argues that the Magistrate Judge erred because he (1)
27 was "never informed by the court that ... [he would] have to make personal
28 appearances at a scheduled hearing or that [he would] be subjected to having [his]

1 suit dismissed for failure to appear”; (2) did not intentionally fail to attend the
 2 hearing because he believed his case had to be prosecuted on paper; (3) was
 3 prevented by prison officials from timely responding initially when he received the
 4 discovery requests on June 26, 2014; and (4) relied on the first paragraph of the
 5 Court’s August 20, 2015 order when he filed objections instead of answering
 6 discovery responses. [Dkt. 141 at 1-3.] None of these reasons is persuasive.

7 Wright’s first two arguments both relate to his non-appearance at the November
 8 4, 2015 hearing. As a preliminary matter, Wright undoubtedly had notice of the
 9 hearing, as the Court stated that it would “maintain the hearing set of November 4,
 10 2015” in a September 29, 2015 minute order. [Dkt. 132 at 1.] In fact, Wright filed a
 11 declaration after he missed the hearing explaining his intentional decision not to
 12 attend the hearing. [Dkt. 137 at 1 (“The Court didn’t instruct Plaintiff to appear for
 13 such hearing. As a result, Plaintiff did not appear for the hearing.”).]

14 It is well established that “[p]ro se litigants must follow the same rules of
 15 procedure that govern other litigants.” *Barnett v. Duffey*, 621 Fed. App’x 496, 497
 16 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *King v. Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir.1987), *overruled*
 17 *on other grounds by* *Lacey v. Maricopa Cty.*, 693 F.3d 896 (9th Cir.2012) (en
 18 banc)); *see also* C.D. Cal. Local Civ. R. 1-3 (“***Applicability of Rules to Persons***
 19 ***Appearing Without Attorneys.*** Persons appearing pro se are bound by these rules,
 20 and any reference in these rules to ‘attorney’ or ‘counsel’ applies to parties pro se
 21 unless the context requires otherwise.”). The Magistrate Judge correctly applied the
 22 Local Rules to determine that Wright’s non-appearance *could* constitute consent to
 23 the motion.

24 Most importantly, however, even if Wright were correct, the Report clearly does
 25 not rely solely, or even primarily, on the Local Rules when recommending
 26 dismissal. [See Dkt. 140-1 at 9 (“Although Not the Primary Basis for the Court’s
 27 Ruling, Wright’s Failure to Appear at the November 4, 2015 Hearing Further
 28 Supports Dismissal.”).] Rather, the Magistrate Judge performed the accepted

1 inquiry for motions seeking dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
2 37(b)(2)(A)(v). [*Id.* at 5-9.] The key fact mandating dismissal—a fact Wright’s
3 Objections completely gloss over—is his unambiguous statement that he would
4 never comply with his discovery obligations as ordered by the Court. Accordingly,
5 the first two objections do not provide a basis for rejecting the Magistrate Judge’s
6 Report.

7 Second, as the Magistrate Judge had before warned Wright, his disagreement
8 with the Court’s original order does not provide a basis for flagrant disobedience.
9 [*See* Dkts. 127, 140-1 at 5 n.2; *see also* Dkt. 125 (outlining Wright’s discovery
10 obligations).] If anything, quite the opposite: his disagreement reflects the willful
11 nature of his failure to turn over court-ordered discovery.

12 Finally, Wright could not have relied on any portion of the Magistrate Judge’s
13 August 20, 2015 order to determine filing additional discovery objections was
14 appropriate. According to Wright, he “replied to what was stated in the first
15 paragraph of the first page of the Court’s Aug. 20, 2015 order that stated [he] can
16 file proper objections.” [Dkt. 141 at 3 (citing Dkt. 127 at 1).] But Wright
17 misconstrues the four-word parenthetical “or filing proper objections” to refer to
18 discovery objections. [*See* Dkt. 127 at 1.] The Magistrate Judge was clearly
19 referring to objections to her August 3, 2015 order under Federal Rule of Civil
20 Procedure 72. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a) (“A party may serve and file objections to the
21 order within 14 days after being served with a copy.”). Certainly, the Magistrate
22 Judge was not undoing her prior orders. Nor would a conclusion that the
23 parenthetical permitted discovery objections have been consistent with the rest of
24 the paragraph explaining that “[r]egardless of whether Wright agree[d] with the
25 November 4, 2014 order, that order [wa]s now the established law of the case.”
26 [Dkt. 127 at 1.] And Wright’s earlier, defiant statement to the Court—that “Plaintiff
27 correctly did not respond to the letter or provide discovery responses without
28 objections **and will not ‘ever’ provide such responses**” because prison officials

1 thwarted his timely efforts [Dkt. 133 at 1 (emphasis added)]—conflicts with his
2 alleged understanding of the order as permitting discovery responses with objections
3 to suffice. [*See also id.* at 1-2 (arguing that he did not forfeit a right to object).]
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5 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that:

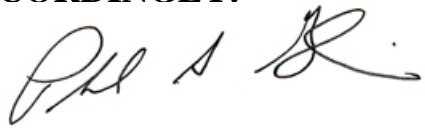
6 (1) Gutierrez's motion for terminating sanctions is GRANTED;

7 (2) Wright's case is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE; and

8 (3) Judgment be entered in favor of Gutierrez.
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10 **LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.**

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12 DATE: 1/7/16

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14 PHILIP S. GUTIERREZ
15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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